THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.
THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.
MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 2. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 252.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands Pensions Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison Yancy McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6. 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon Jackson Haywood, Henderson Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address B. S. Gaither, Morganton N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C. January 26, 1854.

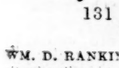
SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods Groceries Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
 NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 283—1y

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 23]

AN ACT to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States, to be included within the said Territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold its office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander in chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States; until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters:—*Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed thirtynine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.—And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner; both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assemby: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications for holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be excised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States: nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall like-wise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Nebraska. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enected*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justice of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successor shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district, courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error, or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof; upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said districts courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia, and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said Territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshall, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The Secretrary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think, proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected.—The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected; and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at the first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be entrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to other State or Territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such Territories shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Kansas shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of Rep-

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resentatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole shall never exceed thirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor may designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such a day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner, of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided, further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed on the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case itshall not be a law.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives and all other officers.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successor shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the titles or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held.—Writs, of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementray to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive the same fees in all such cases which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of the said Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Utah.—There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalities, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.—The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payments shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the seat of government of said Territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth; and that such portions of the public buildings as may not be actually used and needed for military purposes may be occupied and used, under the direction of the governor and legislative assembly, for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Kansas, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Kansas, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent.

Approved May 30th, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 15, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce David Coleman, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. Vance as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to

THOS. W. ATKIN.

Cherokee County.

W. H. Thomas, Esq., is a candidate for re-election in the Senatorial District composed of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood counties. As yet he has no opposition. A. T. Davidson, John Rolen, C. M. Stiles and John Horshaw, Esq'rs, are candidates in the Commons. The three first are Whigs. Mr. Horshaw is a Democrat. They are all, we believe, in favor of free suffrage by legislative enactment. Mr. Davidson, whom we know to be a strong Dockery man, is in favor of calling a Convention to change the basis of representation. He thinks free suffrage is a humbug, but would vote for it if elected to the Legislature. We had the pleasure of hearing these gentlemen last week at Cherokee Court. Mr. Thomas made a capital Rail Road speech. His efforts for the developement and improvement of the western counties have been as successful as they were sagacious in their first conception, and his services hereafter will no doubt contribute much to the advancement of the material interests of the people whom he has so ably represented.

The copper fever is raging with unabated fury in this part of the State. The discoveries at Duck Town and the immense sums realised by the sale of mining property in that vicinity have caused an excitement which has stricken almost every man, woman and child in Cherokee county. Every one you meet has a pocket full of rocks. The public houses are infested with itinerant mineralogists and practical miners—with the scouts and runners of Northern stock jobbers and flash companies, all intent upon one single purpose—that of getting a good return of copper from the ground in exchange for the large stock of brass they have in their faces.

We were shown some very pretty specimens of copper found in Cherokee county, and we understood that there were several points in the county where it would certainly be developed in abundance.

Rabun Gap Road.

There are two corps of Engineers now at work on that part of this Road lying within the limits of this State. We understand it has been located from the Georgia line within a few miles of Franklin, and that the Engineers are progressing rapidly with it. This is the road which the Whig leaders of this District denounced as a *humbug*, because it was proposed by a Democrat. Let the people examine for themselves and see if any of these great internal improvement Whig leaders have ever done as much for their constituents as Mr. Thomas has done for his by getting this Road.

Public Speaking.—The candidates for the Legislature addressed the people at the Hominy muster ground on last Saturday. We were not present, and cannot pretend to report what was said and done. The editor of the Spectator was there, we understand, and of course will regale his readers with an elaborate account of the manner in which Mr. Coleman was "used up"—just as the editor of that paper used to report Mr. Clingman's defeats! The Spectator's favorites always do their best running before the day of election. We ask freemen not to be misled by one sided newspaper reports. Either hear the candidates for yourselves, or wait until a discussion comes off when *both* sides can be reported.

What is their Platform?

The Dockery Whig party are certain of defeat, unless they can fall upon some stratagem to mislead and deceive the people. If their principles are fairly presented and their purposes correctly understood, the honest hearts and sound judgments of this good old commonwealth will repudiate the one and punish the other as they deserve. A party that pretends to assume the dignity of even a State organization, ought to present the same platform everywhere. If they cannot, the reason is at once apparent. They have no principles in common. There is no bond of union among them, except a thirst for office and a keen appetite for plunder. Thus it is with the Whig party in this State. Some of them pretend to be in favor of Congressional non intervention in the Territories on the subject of slavery—call themselves friends of the Nebraska bill—while others, equally as prominent and influential, professing to belong to the same organization, denounce that bill and side with the Abolitionists of the North, who deny the South equal rights in the Territories. Which of these, we ask, is the Whig party? Which of these platforms is the platform of the Whig party?

Again, there is a party of *free* Convention Whigs, respectable in numbers and ability, in the West—a party of *limited* Convention Whigs, consisting of Gen, Dockery and Col. John Baxter, in this end of the State, and Joseph B. Cherry in the East—and then there is a party of Free Suffrage Whigs, which includes the *masses* of the Whig party and all the little leaders of the party who, whenever they become candidates are periodically afflicted with a great love of that measure.—Has the Federal Whig party any unity of feeling or principle on this subject? What is it?

Their candidate for Governor is the only man in the State who expressly advocates the platform he was nominated on. Even Col. Baxter, who is no doubt entitled to the credit of that ingenious political device, the sixth resolution of the Whig Convention, declares that *he would have voted for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment had he been on the floor of the House* when it passed. Does that not contradict Gen. Dockery's assertion that the Whig party regards that mode of constitutional amendment as unrepublican and wrong? Every Whig who is a candidate for the Legislature in this Congressional District, as far as we are informed, *pledges himself to go for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment* and repudiates a *limited* Convention. Will the people suffer themselves to be duped and imposed upon by men who run a candidate for Governor on a platform neither Whig nor Democratic, neither Western nor Eastern, and who attempt, while they claim to be Whigs, to elect their men to the Legislature on Democratic principles. If, as the Whigs admit by their conduct, the Democratic policy is right, let the people send Democratic men to carry out the measures which they have originated, and not those who have for the occasion stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

☞ If Mr. Bragg can be justly charged with being late in his conversion to the cause of Internal Improvement, so may those whigs in the East who now assail him on that point for the benefit of their party in the west.

The Journals show that we introduced the following resolution into the House of Commons in 1850:

"That it is the policy of this State to extend the North Carolina Rail Road West from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, and East from Goldsborough to Newbern or Beaufort; and *that charters for this purpose should be granted to companies on the same terms as those heretofore granted to the North Carolina Rail Road Company.*"

This resolution was intended to ascertain how many votes could be relied upon in the House of Commons favorable to an extension of the Road West and to granting State aid to it.

Mr. Rayner, an Eastern Whig and a prominent member of the Convention which nominated Gen. Dockery, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and an examination of the Journal (page 960 Journal House of Commons) will show that Mr. Rayner, Mr. Cherry, and Mr. David Barnes of Northampton, three of the most prominent and influential men in the Eastern Whig party *voted against the policy of giving money to extend the Central Rail Road West*, and they were backed, with but few exceptions, by their party friends both East and West. The weight of numbers, of talent, and of influence of the Whig party was, as this vote will show, thrown against the extension of the Road West, while such Democrats as W. W. Avery, Samuel J. Person, and R. M. Saunders voted in favor of granting a charter for the Road West upon the same liberal terms as those allowed the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

☞ Disgraceful riots have recently occurred in New York and Brooklyn, growing out of a bitter feud between the Protestants and Catholics. The military had to be called out to quell the disturbance. Some lives were lost and many heads bruised and broken.

☞ Late intelligence from Texas indicates the commencement of a general Indian war along the entire frontier of that State.

☞ Nothing decisive from the Eastern war.

Mr. Cherry as a Witness Against Mr. Bragg.

This gentleman, who was the fugleman of the Whig Convention which nominated Gen, Dockery, publishes a letter against Mr. Bragg in which he questions the soundness of the Democratic candidate on the subject of Internal Improvement. We know Cherry very well. He is a clever fellow and a gentleman, personally—politically, he is a hopelessly lost and irreclaimable federal whig.

To show that he and others are supporting Dockery only for the purpose of keeping up party organization and in opposition to their own avowed principles, we beg leave to remind friend Cherry, that on the 30th of November, 1850, as will appear by reference to page 551, Journal House of Commons for that year, he introduced a resolution in the words and figures following:

"Whereas, There are many and conflicting opinions in regard to the aggressions of the Northern fanatics upon the rights of the South;

Resolved, therefore, That we will have the Fugitive Slave Law or fight."

The resolution was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Cherry, was made the special order of the day for Tuesday 24th December.

Now in what a position would Mr. Cherry have been, had not the Fugitive Slave law been enforced! His resolution pledged him to fight, whether any one came to fight him or not. The result would have been that the very first man Mr. Cherry would have met in mortal combat in his chivalrous crusade against Northern fanaticism, would have been his own candidate for Governor, Gen. Dockery. For that gentleman repeatedly declared, in the canvass of 1851, that he would vote men and money to coerce South Carolina in case she resisted the General Government, and that even if North Carolina should determine, in the language of Mr. Cherry's resolution, to "have the Fugitive Slave Law or fight," he "would send down against his own State the biggest seventy-four gun ship in the service, every frigate, and all the little ships in the Navy, to force her back into the Union."

The rencontre between Cherry and his candidate for Governor would probably have occurred some where about Mason's & Dixon's line. Cherry at the head of a band of brave Bertie boys, and Gen. Dockery leading the ragged legions of abolitionism to drive the South into subjection. The fight would have been a merry one, and we should have been a Cherry man.

Professor Emmons,

There is much and we think very just complaint against this gentleman for the rapid and unsatisfactory manner in which he passed through the Western counties of this State. Unless he gets his idea of the geological and mineralogical structure of a country from intuition, his opinion certainly cannot be entitled to any credit when he attempts to speak of the country west of Asheville. He may have a correct enough judgment of things that he sees, but those that he has neither seen nor heard of he cannot be very well qualified to judge of. If the Professor has any excuse to make the people would like to know it, and would like also to be assured that if he should ever revisit the mountains he would moderate his pace and not travel with such rail road speed as he did on his first visit.

Good News!

We write this paragraph from Cherokee County Court. We have been, within the last two weeks, in the counties of Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, and we have never known our party friends to be in better spirits, more enthusiastic, or more certain of victory, than they are in all these counties. If there is a single Democrat in any one of the above-named counties who will vote against Bragg, we have not been able to hear of him, and we are confident his vote will be better than Gov. Reid's was two years ago. Union, harmony and industry will ensure us a glorious victory. Let us have it.

☞ The coalition between Austria and Prussia with England and France is confirmed.

☞ The latest advices from Spain state that the Black Warrior difficulty is not settled.

A letter from the Rev. Wm. G. Shauffler, of Constantinople, draws a melancholy picture of the distress which the Eastern war has already occasioned among the poorer classes of Constantinople. He says that there is no commerce, no business going on, but little money to be seen, and thousands of human beings are dying of hunger, thirst, nakedness, and disease. Rats and mice are eaten by many to allay the cravings of hunger, and people who but a few months since were comparatively rich in worldly goods, now beg for bread.

"Have Nothings."—A new Order, the "Have Nothings," is just hatched. The initiation is very simple. The presiding officer says, "Ary Red?" If the candidate, after searching his pockets, can truthfully answer, "Nary Red," he is qualified, and immediately enters into full membership. But if, in the search for "ary red," the candidate should unfortunately find a cent, he is remorslessly discarded.

A Female University is to be erected at La Fayette, Indiana, for the purpose of educating women for each of the professions of doctor, lawyer and minister.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Markets quiet—prices tolerably well sustained.

Walker's force has disbanded, and surrendered themselves prisoners. They arrived at San Francisco in custody of the United States authorities. They are now on parole.

The mines are yielding abundantly.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

M. Dillon, French Consul, arrived on the morning of the 6th. He is charged with violating the neutrality laws, and gave $10,000 bail.

There had been a destructive fire on the 12th, with a loss of $150,000.

The steamship West Wind was burned near San Diego.

☞Some of the federal newspapers are raising a demagogical cry against the lawyers, and objecting to the election of Mr. Bragg on the ground that he is a lawyer and Gen. Dockery a farmer. The zeal of these prints for farmer Governors is of recent date, for from the time Gov. Morehead was elected to the present canvass they have been sustaining lawyers for this office. If it be wrong to elect a member of the legal profession Governor of the State, which we deny, but which these prints would now have the people believe, then they are the last who ought to complain. Governors Morehead, Graham and Manly are all lawyers; and Mr. Kerr, whom it was sought by these same prints to elect over Gov. Reid, is also a lawyer.

What hypocrites!

But this is the legitimate result of General Dockery's demagogueism, who, we learn, loses no occasion to assail the legal profession in the hope of creating sympathy for himself.

The federalists are the last of all men to be considered sincere when professing friendship for the farmer. All their measures have been devoted to the building up of aristocracies and exclusive privileges at the expense of the farming interests; and they are now denying equality at the polls to thousands of farmers by opposing Free Suffrage.—*Standard.*

FALL OF A DRAW BRIDGE.

Baltimore, May 28.

The draw-bridge at Hoboken, New York, fell on Sunday, and several hundred persons were precipitated into the water. Many were injured, and, it is feared, several were killed.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5 1-4 per cent.

DEATH OF FANNY FORRESTER.—Fanny Forrester, the charming and popular American authoress, is dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1854.

Platt & Sons, the extensive tea importers of this city, have failed for an immense amount. It is said that their liabilities will amount to two millions of dollars.

A DIAMOND IN VIRGINIA.—A diamond has been found in the vicinity of Richmond, (Va.) by a laborer who was removing dirt from a public street that had been recently laid out. It is estamated to be worth between three and four thousand dollars.

COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, argues the protective and curative value of cod liver oil, from the fact that the obituary tables give much diminished numbers of death from consumption since it came into general use. "Probably," says he, "we have cured one in eight cases of consumption by its use."

The Washington Star states that the Government has received information that the Gadsden Treaty, as amended by the Senate, will be accepted by Mexico.

Julius Rockwell has been appointed U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, vice Everett resigned.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—The Washington Star says: "Col. Colt will make a stupendous fortune out of the Eastern war. The Russians will be armed with his revolvers, and so will most of the English and French armies."

TEXES CROPS.—The Galveston News of the 26th inst. says:

"We have lately had an abundance of rain, and we learn that rain has fallen almost daily for some days past, through the country.—The corn crop is now beyond the reach of drought, and from all accounts, the yield will be a very heavy one."

The Recorder says the cotton is in blossom on several plantations on the Brazos.

DEATH BY CAMPHINE.—Three daughters of Rev. Mr. Perry, of Harrodsburg, (Ky.) were burned to death recently by the explosion of a can containing camphine.

WHEAT CROPS.—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Advertiser of the 23d inst. says: The present indications are much more favorable to the wheat crop than we expected. We have conversed with several farmers, who pronounce the prospects as quite flattering.

Mrs. Robinson, recently convicted of murder at Troy, seems to be a hardened case. When the deputy sheriff, a few days ago, visited her, she said to him, laughing, "You'll have a nice time putting the rope around my neck, old boy!"

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—The citizens of Wilmington held a meeting on the 29th ult. to consider the subject of a railroad from that place to Charlotte, and thence into East Tennessee. Resolutions were passed in favor of the proposed road, and appealing to the friends of internal improvements to assist the people of Wilmington in getting aid for the work from the next Legislature. A convention of the friends of the work, to be held at Charlotte, was also approved, and delegates appointed to attend it.

DEPOPULATION.—The London Observer, alluding to the Irish Exodus, says that if the present annual emigration continues until 1891 there will not be a single Irishman remaining on his native soil.

Henry Ward Beecher says he means to vote against the Nebraska bill, though the ballot box should be placed in the jaws of h—ll.

To this the Wheeling Argus replies, that every man has a right to vote in his own *precinct.*

Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others residing therein, are engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of the Island of Cuba;

And whereas the said undertaking is contrary to the spirit and express stipulation of treaties between the United States and Spain, derogatory to the character of this nation, and in violation of the obvious duties and obligations of faithful and patriotic citizens;

And whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of peace or war, and not suffer the same to be lawlessly complicated under any pretence whatever;

And whereas, to that end, all private enterprises of a hostile character within the United States against any Foreign Power with which the United States are at peace are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress.

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the General Government claims it as a right and duty to interpose for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation of the public tranquility from whatever quarter menaced; and it will not fail to prosecute with due energy all those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presume thus to disregard the laws of the land and our treaty obligations.

I earnestly exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any movement in conflict with law and national faith; especially charging the several district attorneys, collectors, and other officers of the United States, civil or military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

It is rumored, and the rumor appears to be well-founded, that special Ministers will be sent by the President to Madrid, to make final settlement with Spain in relation to Cuba.—The gentlemen spoken of to fill this high commission, are Ex-President Tyler and Ex-Vice President Dallas. They will be empowered, it is said, to offer Spain a certain sum for the island; and, after representing the condition of feeling in this country on the subject, to present as an alternative of a refusal to make the transfer the probability that it will be the duty of this government, out of regard to the safety and protection of its own people, their interests and institutions, to take and hold the island—the sum offered, however, to be paid to Spain in good faith whenever she will receive it.

It is highly probably that events of importance in relation to Cuba will soon transpire. The latest news, by the Asia, is that the Spanish government has refused the compensation demanded by the United States for the detention of the Black Warrior, and will make no concession beyond remitting the penalty of six thousand dollars. We have the fullest confidence that President Pierce will take such steps as may be just and proper under the circumstances; and Congress, we have no doubt, will sustain him. Spanish insults and Spanish arrogance will meet stern rebuke; the day or rather night of Spanish rule in Cuba is drawing rapidly to a close.—*Standard.*

Serious accounts respecting the growing tobacco crop are reaching us from different quarters. In some parts of Maryland and Virginia the plant has been somewhat injured by heavy rains, while in Daviess and the adjoining counties of Kentucky it is said to have been attacked by immense numbers of voracious bug, whose ravages it is thought will diminish the crop one-half. An old resident of Logan county writes that he never before saw such a dull prospect for the weed.

THE PAY NOTHINGS.—Another new order has been established in this city, under the denomination of "The Pay Nothings." The requisite qualifications are that the candidate for initiation shall owe every body and pay nobody.

They hold their conclaves in the open streets, there being no building in the city large enough to contain them.

Unfortunately for us, we have made the acquaintance of a number of these individuals.

Washington Star.

The wheat in Missouri, it is said, promises the largest yield known for years.

NOTICE.—The wife or children of Lewis C. Dennison, a hatter by trade, and who died in Red River, sometime in 1837, will hear of something to their advantage by informing me where they can be found.

FRANK H. CLARKE,
Jefferson, Texas.

☞ Papers throughout the Union friendly to the cause of the widow and orphan will please copy.

SALE OF A COAL MINE.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Register says that the Farmersville Coal Field, on Deep River, was sold on Saturday last, 27th ult., for $91,000 cash. It was purchased by a northern company, which intends prosecuting the work vigorously. This property was sold four years ago for $8,000. There are 900 acres of land, and it consequently brought over $100 per acre at this last sale.

ALABAMA SILVER.—Sixteen pounds of pure silver were lately extracted in one day from the mines in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, and the consequence is that quite a furor of excitement has been produced among the speculative portion of the inhabitants of that region. Several of them have already started, with pick in hand, for the diggins.

Any mark with a pen on a circular, such as a date or anything of the kind, subjects it to letter postage.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 6th instant, in Marietta, Ga., by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Dr. J. Geddings Hardy, formerly of this place, to Miss Anna E. Ardis, of Marietta.

DIED,

In Pendleton Village, S. C., May 5th, 1854, MRS. E. G. STARKE, in the 80th year of her age. The deceased was a native of North Carolina, being a daughter of Wm. Sharpe of Iredell county. In 1819, she was married to Reuben Starke, since which time she has mostly resided in Pendleton. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, for which she had a strong attachment. In the order of Providence she was much afflicted, having been deaf for near sixty years. She was a woman of strong affections, being a kind friend and an indulgent mistress. For a long time before her death, she expressed a strong desire "to depart and be with Christ," and no doubt while we mourn our loss, she is enjoying the felicities of Heaven. C.

EAR AND EYE!

DEAFNESS,

Partial or Total,

ENTIRELY REMOVED.

DR. ALSOPHERT begs to call the attention of those suffering from a total or partial loss of the hearing, to the following facts He treats diseases of the middle or internal Ear with

MEDICATED DOUCHES.

Such as is practised in the Infirmaries of Berlin, Leipsic, Brussels, Hamburg, and St. Petersburg, and lately by the most distinguished London Aurists, with the most wonderful success; indeed, it is the only method that has been uniformly successful. The best proof of the efficacy of the treatment will be a reference to nearly

Nine Hundred Names,

Residents of the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, *who have been restored to Acute Hearing*, and not a single, solitary case, to our knowledge, did we fail to effect either a partial or a total restoration of the Hearing, when our advice and instructions were faithfully and punctually adhered to. Many who could not hear the report of a pistol at arm's length, can now hear a watch beat at the distance of four feet.

In cases of mucous accumulation in the Eustachian Tube and Tympanum, Inflammation of the Mucus Membrane, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Membrana Tympani, commonly called the "Drum," or when the disease can be traced to the effects of Fever, Colds, the use of Quinine, Mercurial Medicines, Gathering in the Ears in childhood &c., Dr. Alsophert's treatment stands pre eminent. Where the Auditory Canal is dry and scaly, with little or no secretion, when the deafness is accompanied with noises in the ear, like falling water, chirping of insects, ringing of bells, rustling of leaves, continual pulsations, discharge of matter, or when, in stooping, a sensation is felt as if a rush of blood to the head took place, when the hearing is less acute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken, this method of treating the disease is *infallible.*

IN DEAF AND DUMB CASES

my experience warrants me in saying, that if the hearing was at any time good, very much can be accomplished. In the Deaf and Dumb School at Leipsic, *out of a class of* 14, *I succeeded in restoring Four to acute hearing.* Dr. A. begs respectfully to state, that in those cases he undertakes he *guarantees* a successful result, complete restoration or such a marked improvement as may be perfectly satisfactory, if his remedies are faithfully applied and directions adhered to.

Applicants will please state their age, duration of disease, if matter issues from the external passage, if there are noises in the Ears, state of general health, and what they suppose to have been the cause of the deafness. When the hearing is restored it is expected that those in easy circumstances will pay liberally.

All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by the application of Medicated Vapors, &c., an infallible and painless tacatment for diseases of the Eye, Acute or Chronic Cataract, Specks, Inflammation, Film and Weakness of Vision, Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, &c., &c. To the astonishing and gratifying results of this treatment, the child, the youth, those of mature age, as well as those far advanced in life, all bear testimony to its wonderfully renovating, healing, and soothing effects.

Medicines, Apparatus, &c., will be sent to any part at my own expense.

Address DR. ALSOPHERT, BROADWAY, Office 422 1-2, near Canal street New York.

Five Dollars—Consultation Fee.

County papers please copy for 4 months, and forward Bill with copies of paper.

June 15th, 1854.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, APM'R.
vs.
THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, AND OTHERS.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, CL'K.

June, 15th. 6w.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

DENTAL NOTICE.

S. C. PARSONS, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM NEW YORK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Asheville and vicinity, that he may be seen at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

He will perform any operation on the Teeth and Gums, in a style not surpassed by any pretender of the art in the universe. Teeth inserted on gold plate or roots, in the neatest manner without pain.

Painful and tender Nerves cured and plugged, immaterial what size or situation the cavities may be. Children's Teeth, however irregular they may be, can be adjusted and placed in due form.

From seven to sixteen years of age, the Teeth should be examined by a Dentist every four months; and if parents would leave it to the Dentist, to perform what operations were necessary, they would have good Teeth for life.

Those who have large and tender Cavities, and given up by other Dentists as lost, please call, and it will be proved by ocular demonstration that they can be saved. The most difficult Teeth and Roots extracted with as little pain as possible.

From thirty-three years constant practice he trusts to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. The Sight restored without the aid of Glasses.

Reference, by permission, to Valentine Mott, M. D., Thomas Boyd, M. D., T. Kennedy, M. D., H. Bostwick, M. D., James McNaughton, M. D., of New York; and W. L. Hilliard, M. D., Asheville.

☞The most approved Teeth Powder and Brushes for sale.

Also Mineral Teeth and the celebrated Female Powders. June 8, 1854.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for Buncombe County, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on Tuesday

The 11th Day of JULY next,

the lot in Asheville, belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the STORE HOUSE occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance, and also the

DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq. The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the Court House square, and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, June 8, 1854. tds

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.

Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.

Attachment.

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J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*niceiosities*" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

———— Professor of Music.

MRS. M. A. HILLIARD, Assistant in Music.

MISS MARY BOYD, Assistant in Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships, or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years, $40,00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13,00, $17,00, $21.00, $25,00, and $30,00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20,00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10,00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1,00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N.C.

William L. Henry having become sole proprietor of this well known watering place, takes this method of announcing to the public, that the House will be open for the reception of visitors the 1st day of June next. Having fitted up the house and furnished with new and elegant furniture, and having provided himself with polite and accommodating servants, he hopes by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his guests to give general satisfaction. His table shall be furnished with the very best the country affords.—While his stables are large and commodious, will be supplied with grain and provender and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers. A first rate band of music will be in attendance all the time. In short no pains or expense will be spared to render a sojourn at the springs pleasant and agreeable, and the proprietor hopes by unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests to secure a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the springs; assuring all who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure that they will find the accommodations at least equal to what it has heretofore been.

He deems it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the Medicinal qualities of the Sulphur Springs, as they have been so long and so favorably known and their healing virtues tested by hundreds and thousands who have visited them in years past.

A comfortable hack with safe horses and an experienced driver, will run daily between the Springs and Asheville, affording those who may arrive at Asheville by stage a certain means of going and returning from the Spring at pleasure.

WILLIAM L. HENRY.

June 1, 1854. 1m.

A CARD.

I take this method of correcting the impression, which seems to prevail to some extent in the community, that I have dissolved my connexion with the Male Academy for the purpose of accepting a situation in the "Female College."

I shall continue to conduct the "Male Academy" as heretofore.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

May 25, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 18, 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward, Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Labor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related, inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812, and those of the late War with Mexico, are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments, and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S. who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts, to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General, in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are, I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 26th 1854.

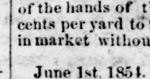
JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.



THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel, or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

A. PORTER.

May 11 1854.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hoes, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st. 1854.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c.. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Hoe & Co's Patent Ground Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast steel, Circular Saws, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or backed, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pitt and Cross cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality; all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 Gold-street, New York.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisment.

May 4, 1854.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpe bags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.
Wm. R. Baird, Sec.
December 31, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hestitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON,—Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE.—The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Prinpal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS' Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn.; John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the Sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT LHE LUNGS CURED!

☞ SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS! ☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No 388 Pearl street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD
111 Chartres street New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts and must make those indebted to us to the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Asheville Oct. 6 1853

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. E. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community a handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C, and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964 from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened and money was stolen, about the first of December 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty* dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken pert saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER *P M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin February 23, 1854.

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville S. C., March 23, 1854

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Building Committee, respectfully invite the attention of contractors and mechanics to the following specifications for a new Court House to be built at the county-seat of Madison County: The building will be 40 feet in front and 53 feet deep, two stories high. The lower story will be 10 feet clear between the joists, and the upper story 14 feet.

Proposals will be received on the 24th of June next, at the residence of A. E. Baird, Esq., Further particulars and specification will be given at that time.

JNO. E. PATTON,
J. J. GUDGER,
J. J. McELROY,
EDOM K. BROWN,
R. F. FARENSWORTH, } *Com.*

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the business *must* be closed.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
GEORGE GOODLAKE.

Asheville, April 24, 1854. 3t.